

Manly, Frank

Alex Manly's younger brother, Frank relocated to Wilmington to work at the *Record*. Frank worked as a journalist but also managed the business finances. Frank later moved to Alabama by 1920 and taught at Tuskegee Institute for Booker T. Washington. While in Wilmington, Frank lived with Alex at 514 McRae Street and, after they were exiled from the city, he lived in the same home with his brother in Washington, D. C. and listed his occupation as journalist.

Sources: Susan Block, *Temple of Our Fathers: St. James Church (1729-2004)*; Umfleet conversation with Robert Wooley, Summer 2004; *Wilmington Record*, September 28, 1895, original in the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; *Wilmington Dispatch*, August 25, 1898; *Wilmington Messenger*, August 25, 1898; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Mask, Dr. Thomas R.

Thomas Mask was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell and the Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. Mask was 36 at the time of the violence and had recently returned to the city after serving briefly with the 3rd Regiment of North Carolina troops in the Spanish American War. Mask was educated at Leonard Medical School in Raleigh. Mask was listed in the 1897 and 1900 city directory as living at 510 S. 7th Street. Mask was listed in the 1900 census as living at 510 S. 7th Street in a home he owned with his wife and two sons. After the violence of 1898, Mask became a community leader and held positions in community and civic organizations until his death in 1911. Mask was respected by Thomas C. Miller, who wrote in 1903 that "he has treated me right."

Mask's brother, John H. W. Mask, relocated in Wilmington and also worked as a doctor after he graduated from Leonard Medical School in 1898.

Sources: New Hanover County Correspondence, North Carolina State Archives; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

McAlister, Charles

McAlister was a white man escorted to a train for New Bern on November 11, 1898. The papers recorded that McAlister "burst into tears" on the train as they left the city and that he left a wife and five children behind. McAlister worked as a salesman for A. David and Company and may have been targeted because he sympathized with blacks in the city and tried to assist with protecting them, especially by selling them weapons. McAlister lived at 412 N. Front Street in 1897 and was not listed in the 1900 directory.

Sources: New Hanover County Correspondence, North Carolina State Archives; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

McMillan, William D.

McMillan was the African American Superintendent of Health for the city and was fired after Waddell's administration took control of the city on November 10th. According to the 1897 city directory, McMillan lived at 414 Dock Street. He was not listed in the 1900 directory.

Sources: New Hanover County Correspondence, North Carolina State Archives; Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Melton, John R.

John Melton was the white Chief of Police in 1898 and was forced to resign his position in city government before he was arrested and banished from the city. Melton's capture and banishment is detailed in Chapter 6 of this report. He was a Populist.